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EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The number of reports on the Pacific cable bill is large enough to warrant the supposition that nothing will be done by the present Congress.

As a freak advertising manager the owners of the Topeka Capital have found the Rev. Sheldon a great success. Henceforth Sheldon need have no fear of being out of a job.

The present crippled condition of the Customs and Post Office departments caused by lack of available funds should not continue twenty-four hours. If the dispatch received from Secretary Hay by the Mariposa means anything it is that the Hawaiian Government has full authority to make immediately available such money as may be required to meet the demands of these important departments.

The Executive Council and the Council of State should not delay a day in fixing these departments on a financial footing that will allow the employment of a full force of men to properly and promptly accomplish the business that is known to be neglected and delayed. This neglect and delay has been due to lack of available funds. This excuse is no longer tenable unless the public misunderstands the Hay dispatch or there is some feature of it that has not been given to the public.

The business interests, the interests of the people demand prompt action. The fact that these departments are soon to be turned over to the Federal authorities, and therefore should have their affairs complete in every detail demands prompt action. There is absolutely no reason for further delay on the part of the Executive or the Council of State. The bills now before the Council of State may be in such shape as to raise the excuse that the items for the custom house and post office cannot be separated without revamping the whole bill. We can hardly anticipate that such a lame system of reasoning will be given consideration by the Council of State. There is sufficient time to draw a new bill, dealing exclusively with these departments, which can be passed at the Council of State session Friday afternoon. Certainly the legislative body will not stand in the way of immediate action, and we cannot believe that the Minister of Finance, appreciating the situation as he does, will make any move to prevent action that will bring the policy of delay to a speedy close.

A delayed letter of March 5 received by the Mariposa mail from the Bulletin's Washington correspondent, Mr. Breckon, states that when the Hawaiian bill passed by the Senate came before the House Committee on Territories for consideration Hartwell, Smith and Armstrong advocated that the committee introduce to the House the bill prepared by Chairman Knox and known as the House bill. Col. Little advocated the adoption, by the committee, of the Senate bill and "its being placed on passage in the House at an early date." As has been stated in the dispatches previously received, the House committee accepted, with slight amendment, the bill passed by the Senate and this bill will be voted upon by the House April 5.

This shows that the much berated Col. Little, who has no official backing, has again turned down the official trio, a fact to which no reference is found in the correspondence of the Coconut Club delegate to the official organ. This feature has a mere passing interest as bearing upon the much vaunted power of the official trio.

The vital interest the people have in the affair is what Hartwell, Smith and Armstrong mean by advocating before the Committee on Territories a course of action which they know, if they have average political sense, means greater delay in securing the final passage of the Hawaiian bill.

Hartwell, Smith and Armstrong know that the House will pass the Hawaiian bill in much the same form as received from the committee. If they don't know it they are not worthy a position even in the personal lobby. They know that there were marked differences between the Senate bill and the measure first prepared by the House committee. They know that the enactment of the original bill would cause a long drawn out fight in the conference committee, a delay that would place the final passage of the Hawaiian bill well toward the close of the session, if it did not result in a blockade with no legislation.

What do these men mean by advocating a course they know to be productive of delays, when they also know the people of these Islands demand prompt action and are satisfied with the Senate bill? It is up to the Executive representative and the men he controls, Smith and Armstrong, to explain their action, which is in direct antagonism to the interests of these Islands. Until they do make such an explanation the people have a right to believe and do believe that these men posing as representatives of Hawaii have wilfully and studiously and with all the force that they possess sought to delay the action of Congress in giving the Hawaiian Islands a territorial form of government.

By what authority do they advocate this policy of delay? Have they at any period during their stay in Washington made an honest effort to give paramount importance to the general interests of Hawaii as opposed to private personal opinions and bigotry?

Minister Young's expressions regarding the prompt extension of the sewer system is characteristic of that gentleman's public and private career. Honest and straightforward in all matters Minister Young's administration of the Interior office has evidenced a strict regard for the interests of the people. Ever watchful against a waste of money he stands against a policy that is penny wise and pound foolish.

In considering the bids for constructing the extended sewer system the Bulletin believes it voices the sentiment of the entire community in stating that the time when this system will be ready for use is a matter of paramount importance. If there are those who consider it advisable to save money at the expense of delay they have not announced it. Action, prompt action is the sentiment of the hour. Money must not be wasted and we can trust Mr. Young that it will not be, but the speedy installation of sewers throughout the city is of far greater financial benefit to the people of these Islands than saving a few thousand dollars on a contract by extending the time when the work will be completed.

It will be remembered that in his remarks before the Council of State Dr. Wood laid particular stress upon the absolute necessity of the completion of the sewer system in order to place Honolulu in proper sanitary condition. The fight against the plague would be seriously handicapped until this work was done. No guarantee of success in this fight could be given until the cesspools were wiped out. It was Dr. Wood's forceful statement of the situation that gained the unanimous and prompt action of the Council of State in appropriating money for the work.

No business man of Hawaii could offer objections in the face of the condition now existing and likely to continue while the city is at the mercy of the present system of drainage which is practically worse than none.

The arguments presented to the Council of State are now before the Minister of the Interior on whom the responsibility for further action rests. The opinion of the people is unchanged from that which cordially endorsed the prompt recognition by the Council of the unquestionable demands of the situation.

The day when Honolulu can be declared an open port, the day when the quarantine on merchandise and passengers from this port can be raised depends upon the installation of modern sewage facilities throughout the city. Every business man, every taxpayer, every householder on this and every other island has a direct and personal interest in this affair. None can afford the expense of delay. The strain upon the surplus in fighting the plague is a mere bagatelle when compared with the losses that have been suffered, and the end is not in sight, by virtue of the long period of strict quarantine, by virtue of the long period of strict quarantine.

Minister Young is on the right tack. He can rest assured of the unanimous support of the people when he makes the time of completion a factor of first importance in awarding the contracts.

Wednesday, March 28.

Peter Jackson, for many years thought to be the cleverest man in the pugilistic profession, is a passenger in the Mariposa on his way to his old home in Australia.

Thursday, March 29.

The annual business meeting of the Y. M. C. A. will be held Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The business of the meeting will be the election of officers for the ensuing year. All active members are requested to be present.

Wray Taylor has received a letter from A. M. Parmley, tenant of the Boston Lyric Co. The company had played three weeks at Los Angeles and one week at San Diego, and was going to Sacramento, Portland, Denver and Minneapolis. Mr. Parmley has left the company and is going to Italy to study.

Friday, March 30.

New York, March 28.—Sugar—Raw, firm; refined, firm.

Dr. McLeelan and wife were through passengers on the Moana from the Colonies.

Passengers by the Hongkong Maru were landed at the dock in San Francisco eight hours after arrival of the steamer.

W. G. Mighell, of San Francisco, the owner of five ships in this harbor and reputed as the largest shipowner of the United States, is visiting Honolulu. Charles L. Rhodes city editor of the Star was married yesterday afternoon to Mrs. Mary A. Brazil. Mr. Rhodes is one of the ablest newspapermen of the city. The bride is favorably known among a large circle of friends.

T. H. Davies & Co. presented a bill yesterday of \$67 to the Board of Health. Davies & Co. shipped ten Japanese to the Kona coast last January. When they reached Laupahoehoe the authorities there would not let them continue further until they had been examined and found worthy to continue. Their food and lodging amounted to \$67. The Board granted that the bill be presented to the Council of State.

Tuesday, March 27.

Dr. Kinyoun, Federal quarantine officer at San Francisco, writes that he has received unofficial information that it is the intention of the Marine Hospital service to equip several fumigating vessels for duty in the Hawaiian Islands. The type of vessel was designed by Dr. Kinyoun himself, and he says it will meet the requirements at Honolulu far better than a wharf and disinfecting machinery. One vessel is intended for Honolulu, another for Hilo and a third for Kahala.

Summary of the Week's News

OAHU RAILROAD REPORT.

Thursday, March 29.

The ninth report of the Oahu Railway and Land Company to the stockholders, for the year 1899, has been issued.

G. C. P. Denison, acting general manager, states the net earnings to have been \$122,338.80, which is a net gain of over 11 per cent on the stock outstanding. Out of this sum a dividend of 5 per cent, or \$39,380, was paid on September 1, leaving a balance to net revenue of \$115,858.80. This added to the balance of net revenue for 1898 of \$265,961.29 makes the present balance of net revenue \$381,720.09.

The prediction of the general manager in his report for 1899 of prospective steady increase in freight and passenger traffic has met with full realization. In 1899 there was carried 197,148 tons of freight, as against 126,426 tons in 1898. Earnings on transportation were \$281,525.60, as against \$149,396.02 for the previous year. These figures show an increase of over 65 per cent in tonnage, and over 88 per cent in earnings. Passengers carried in 1899 numbered 236,482, as against 153,460 in 1898. The passenger earnings of 1899 were \$107,681.45, as against \$79,259 for 1898. Thus the increase in passengers was over 54 per cent, and in fares over 81 per cent.

The average earning per mile of road operated was \$5,458.72, as against \$5,828 for 1898.

H. H. von Holt still has charge of the ranch department, the net receipts of which were \$27,982.20, and net land rentals \$4,224.19. The total net gain from land used for ranch purposes and sugar cultivation was \$70,206.69, an increase over similar earnings for the preceding year of \$1,578.78.

Profits of the land department were \$2,308.61, set against a loss of \$1,947.74 the previous year. The difference in favor of 1899 was \$4,256.35.

The prospective increase in business all along the line is predicted on the probable increase in the output of sugar along the route and other known conditions.

Two new road engines have been received, additions and improvements have been made to the workshops and new work turned out as follows: five second class coaches, thirty 30-ton box cars, twenty 30-ton gondola flat cars, twenty 10-ton flat cars, two boarding house cars for work train, one pile-driver car and four section push cars. Nearing completion are five first class coaches, twenty 30-ton box cars and twenty 30-ton gondola flat cars.

Many improvements and alterations along the route are mentioned. Also, the harbor improvements under contract and the pending agreement between the Hawaiian and Federal governments on a scheme which will give room for 7200 feet of wharf frontage, of which 3700 feet will be built by this company.

Capital expenditure for the year for new rolling stock has been \$107,294.31. That for 1900 will be comparatively light. The reserve fund balance on December 31, 1898, was \$146,080, and was increased in 1899 to \$235,025. Against the increase there has been a decrease of \$215,200 leaving a ledger balance of \$319,825, the market value of which is estimated at \$450,000.

TOYO JACKSON'S DEATH.

Tuesday, March 27.

The coroner's jury on the death of Toyo Jackson found that deceased came to his death in Honolulu on March 10, 1900, from a knife wound inflicted by a person unknown to the jury. Isaac Cockett, who was in Jackson's company and himself received a knife wound, had testified that he did not see a knife in Eston's hands. There appeared to be nobody else who could have produced, who saw the knife either have or use a knife at the place where Jackson was slain. Before the courts, therefore, appearances are that he will only have to face circumstantial evidence, besides having evidence on his side of self defense. Cockett, at the inquest, swore to having seen Jackson knock Eston down.

NATURE'S PROVISION FOR MAN.

When Nature designed man she provided ample things for his preservation. Man was intended to live and be healthy on vegetation; that was the natural way. The only way to be healthy or to regain lost health is by using nature's remedy and great blood purifier—Kickapoo Indian Sagwa. This is the great Indian remedy, taken direct from nature's unerring laboratory. It is made of simple herbs, roots and barks, and always acts naturally. It searches out the disease; finds the cause of it; slays it, and restores the body to a normally healthy condition. If your liver is sluggish, drowsy, or inactive; if your heart doesn't pump right, palpitate, thumps, sometimes vigorously; and sometimes faintly; if your bowels are inactive, or overactive; if your stomach fails you; if your kidneys fail to act naturally; there is still help for you if you will take Kickapoo Indian Sagwa. You must act quickly. Disease is progressive; you must stop it at once. Kickapoo Indian Sagwa will do it. Hobron Drug Co., agents for the Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

Rev. Mr. Sheldon's week editing the Topeka Capital has resulted in a row between the owners of the paper over the decision whether to return to the old system or continue the policy of the new.

A TACKLED CONSUL HAYWOOD.

Thursday, March 29.

There were exciting times about the United States Consulate this forenoon. For some weeks past, with the many deep water vessels in port, from 150 to 200 sailors have been hanging around the Consulate. Few of them have had complaints to make. They simply made the Consulate and its approaches a loitering place the same as the sailors' boarding houses on the Mainland.

Consul General Haywood at last instructed Vice Consul General Boyd to keep the hall and stairs clear, especially of sailors under the influence of liquor. The crowding was apt to be offensive to ladies, who under the quarantine arrangements for travelers have to visit the Consulate in unusual numbers.

This morning two drunken sailors were making themselves obnoxious in the waiting room, when Mr. Boyd undertook to put them out and had to grasp them by the collars for that purpose. Mr. Haywood looking out from his inner office saw one of the sailors feeling for his sheath knife. He sprang to a corner and got a revolver, with which he jumped out to the hallway and cowed the man out of drawing the knife. Mr. Boyd pushed the men downstairs.

Shortly afterward Mr. Haywood had occasion to go out. In the lower hallway a sailor made at him with a sheath knife. He laid on the fellow's head with a cane, beating him back, and then went his way. Returning soon afterward Mr. Haywood was warned while approaching the street entrance that two men were awaiting him on the stairway with threats of doing him up. He passed along to the police station, where he informed Captain Parker that it was desirable to keep the approaches to the Consulate clear of disorderly sailors.

Captain Parker sent one policeman to the Consulate, but Mr. Haywood, finding that the passages were still occupied with men liable to attempt trouble, advised the policeman to get enough help to arrest the disturbers. Several policemen were brought and four of the worst characters were soon behind the bars.

When the murderous attempt at Mr. Haywood was made one man cried out: "Don't touch him. He's a gentleman. It's that — — — of a consul upstairs you want to get."

SPRECKELSVILLE CANE BURNED. Waiuku, March 21.—About 400 acres of cane at Camp No. 2, Spreckelsville, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The men were burning trash in a neighboring field and the flying sparks were likely blown by the wind to the cane field which was ready to be put out for the mill.

As the men were scattered in the various camps, it took some time to get them together but not before a very large area was consumed.

Am. bk. S. C. Allen, Johnson, 20 days from San Francisco.

Monday, March 26.

Two very suspicious cases yesterday broke another lengthening record of immunity from plague cases.

John Hurley, British, aged 50, died at a house in Vineyard street which had been under guard nearly a week. When his sickness was first reported the Bulletin was informed, at Board of Health headquarters, that neither Dr. Cooper, the attending physician, nor the Board physicians regarded it as a plague case. On a post mortem examination the case was described as above.

Yamasaka, Japanese, 50, from a Kakaako lodging house, was discovered at 3 p. m. He was removed to the pest hospital as a very suspicious case and died there this morning.

Wednesday, March 28.

There was no meeting of the independent party promoters at T. B. Murray's hall last night. A notice of postponement failed to connect with the press. The reason for putting off the meeting was that the hall could not be got ready in time. Mr. Murray says everything will be in good shape for the public meeting next Tuesday evening, and in the meantime he will consult with others about the program.

Thursday, March 29.

Minister Young has given notice that all hack stands of the city on the public streets will be abolished September 30, 1900. This will require the majority of the owners of hacks to seek new stands on private property.

Thursday, March 29.

Tenders for laying sewer pipes were opened at the Interior office at noon, the following being bidders: Vincent & Belser, Victor Hoffman, J. H. Wilson, Fred. Peterson of Oakland, Cotton Bros. & Co. and W. J. Schmidt. As some figuring is required, the contract is not yet awarded.

New York, March 19.—All grades of refined sugar advanced five cents per pound by the American National Refining Company today, and there was also an advance in the price of raw sugar. The raise is owing to an increased demand during the past week.

New York, March 17.—Maud S., the famous trotting mare, recently the property of the late Robert Bonner, died today on Schultz's stock farm near Port Chester. She was 26 years old. Her record, 2:08½, was long unbroken.

Manila, March 15.—Flores, Aguilardo's Secretary of War, has surrendered to General MacArthur.

Aguinaldo's infant son, who was captured in November and who was suffering from smallpox, is dead.

Wednesday, March 28.

News was received by the Mariposa mail of the death of Volney V. Ashford in San Francisco.

Volney Vailancourt Ashford was born at Port Hope, Ontario, Canada. His ancestors were of fighting stock dating back to the Anglo-Saxon conquerors of England in the fifth century. This shows "his military instincts which, joined to political ambition, made him a storm center in the Hawaiian Islands were easily attributable to heredity. V. V. Ashford was educated for the law, but when barely sixteen joined the Union army and served two years in Virginia, and before he was eighteen was promoted to a commission in the 2nd New York Cavalry. Ashford later saw active service as a volunteer in Canada. When he left Canada for Hawaii in 1884 he ranked on the army list as captain and brevet major of cavalry.

In Honolulu V. V. Ashford associated himself in law practice with his younger brother Clarence W. When the secret revolutionary League was formed in the winter of 1886-7, V. V. Ashford succeeded Wm. Aldrich in command of the Honolulu Rifles, the only white company in the Hawaiian military. He built up the command to a battalion of four companies and was commissioned as its lieutenant colonel by King Kalakaua. The Rifles won the King's prize colors in a competitive drill shortly before they were called out to guard the Beretania street armory when the mass meeting was held there on June 30, 1887, which successfully demanded the resignation of the Gibson ministry and a new constitution.

While the Thurston ministry, the first under the new constitution, was striving for ministerial privilege against royal prerogative under that instrument, one of the severest crises in that category developed around the person of Ashford. The Cabinet advised the King to commission him, as colonel of all the forces, but the King claimed the personal appointing power over that office. There were days of tense anxiety over the liability of an armed collision until the Supreme Court decided in favor of the Cabinet and the King submitted.

Colonel Ashford was later cast aside by the party that had made so much use of him, for reasons that need not be canvassed here, and because involved in a series of revolutionary conspiracies. He had private knowledge of the Wilcox outbreak in 1889, and in 1892 was apprehended with Wilcox and others for another secret conspiracy. For suspected complicity in the insurrection against the Republic in 1895, he was banished from the Islands and had lived in San Francisco ever since until his death. When he left he was a complete physical wreck, and the wonder is that he has lived so long.

As a lawyer Colonel Ashford was careful, methodical and well read. These characteristics combined with good natural ability would have made his professional mark, had they not been overwhelmed with soldier and politician complications. As commander of the Honolulu Rifles the Colonel was exceedingly popular with the boys for his liberality as well as soldierly qualities. Clarence W. Ashford, who took up residence in San Francisco under circumstances similar to those controlling his brother, is still there. Their aged father, James Ashford, has been a resident of Honolulu for several years.

SEMINOLE ALL RIGHT.

Tuesday, March 27.

J. F. Merry, U. S. N., Chas. F. Bond, U. S. N. and Jas. Lytle, master of ships, as a board of survey recommended that the bark Seminole proceed on her voyage to Puget sound, as they found her seaworthy and capable of the voyage. They found that she leaked no less than one half of an inch of water in the hour and a half they spent on board. That being very small as the Seminole is now 34 years old. Although a few minor defects had been found in her spars and beams, it was an easy matter to repair these as ships are likely to undergo such repairs in any port. A few repairs were recommended by the board to be made; braces and beams should be removed; the lumber hold should be braced and properly repaired.

The sailors put in a complaint a few days ago asking that the bark be surveyed, as this has been done in a most satisfactory manner they are satisfied and will sign to sail on her to San Francisco. The Seminole is now loading ballast, cause alarm.

THE W. G. IRWIN SOLD.

San Francisco, March 26.—Another of the Spreckels fleet of sugar boats has been sold. Yesterday the brig William G. Irwin was purchased by Scamell & King for the Noone trade. The Irwin is now on her way here and on her arrival will be turned over to her new owners. The Spreckels Bros. Co. is selling all its small vessels, and will replace them with large four-masted schooners. One of these, the Helene, is now on her maiden trip in command of Captain Christensen, late of the brig J. D. Spreckels.

Wednesday, March 28.

E. C. Macfarlane held an informal reception in Merchant street and at his office this morning, his many friends welcoming him back from long absence in San Francisco. He says the press of San Francisco has been induced to keep down the city's plague situation. People over there are wondering at what seems to them the eagerness of the Honolulu authorities in declaring this most infected.